A BIT OF SOUTHERN HISTORY. Louisiana Constitution, which disfranchises the bulk of the negro voters; Gen. Harry T. Hayes, commander of the famous Hayes Brigade of the Confederate Army; Charles E. Fenner and John H. Kennard, Associate

THE LOUISIANA ATTEMPT TO ABOLISH THE COLOR LINE.

E. Fenner and John H. Kennard, Associate Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court; Dr. Samuel Choppin, President of the Louisiana State Board of Health; U. D. Wallace, Democratic Congressman from Louisiana; N. H. Righter, Judge of the District Court; Dr. J. Dickson Bruns and Dr. C. Beard, the orators whose eloquence cheered the White League to battle in September, 1874 when were then among The Unification Movement of 1873 Designed to Give Civil and Practically Social Equality to the Negro-Prominent White Men in It -Causes of Its Failure.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16,-The publication in THE SUN of Nov. 8 of a communication from Simeon Belden, ex-Attorney-General of Louisiana, giving resolutions said to have been adopted by a Democratic mass meeting in New Orleans on July 15, 1873, calls attention o the most critical period probably in the history of Louisiana and of the South At that time a very vigorous and deterplined movement was started to accept the equality cure and practically social equality of the negro.

The movement was supported by some of the most prominent men in Louisiana, and, for a time, promised success. The acceptance of the resolutions and policy laid down by the Unification party, as it was called, would have revolutionized the South, and changed its history.

The project failed and the whole tendency of the Southern people was turned in exactly the opposite direction. The unifica-tion or equality movement of 1873 was followed and defeated by the White League movement of 1874.

Nothing has been written of the unifica-Nothing has been written of the unifica-tion movement, and it was almost com-pletely forgotten when Mr. Belden resur-ected it in The Sun. The truth is that a majority of the men who took part in it became stalwart White Leaguers soon afterward and are to-day advocates of the more extreme measures to keep the races apart. Hence, they have discoun-tenanced all efforts to recall this movetenanced an enwilling to have their names identified with it.

In his communication to The Sun, Mr.

Belden makes two slight errors. The resolutions he gives were not those of the mass meeting of July 15, but were the attorm of a principles adopted by the Unification party upon which it proposed togo before the voters. They were adopted committee of 100 prominent citizens who proposed to organize the party on these new lines, and were published a week or more in advance of the meeting.

week or more in advance or the meeting, and signed by more than 1,000 voters. Nor was it a Democratic mass meeting as Mr. Belden says. One-third of the signers to the call, and one-fourth of the persons particularly those made by the negro orators. There was an equal division between the races on the platform and in the speakers. From the platform floated the motto of the meeting, "Equal rights to all. One flag, one country, one to the call, and one-lourth of the persons present at the meeting were negroes and had always voted the Republican ticket and there were some Republicans among the whites.

The mass meeting was for the purpose of organizing a new or unification party which, throwing aside all differences that had previously existed and all old party had previously existed and all old party fealty, would unite the whites and negroes in a distinctively native Southern party, which would throw off the supremacy of the carpet bagger and work together for n of the South

New Orleans a pledge to join in what he styled "a reconciliation movement," and to divide the offices with the native whites. the redemption of the South.

In order to accomplish this end, it was proposed to grant the negro everything he asked for in the way of his civil rights, that is complete equality, and practically which is called social equality to-day in the

Southern States.

In this movement, the leading colored men joined heartily. In New Orleans the free colored population had always enjoyed a greater freedom, even in the days of slavery than was possessed by negroes in other parts of the South. They had constituted a considerable proportion of the Fire Department and police force, and the battalion of free men of color was recognized as an important element in

one of the audience interrupted Mr. Marks to ask whether he would send his children to school with negroes; but the interruptor did not have the sympathy of the meeting, for he was hustled out by the crowd, and told that if he did not believe in equality of the races he could leave.

It was decided to appoint an Executive Committee of 30, which was to organize Louisiana on these lines and preach the doctrine of equality.

But the movement came to a sudden end. There can be no doubt that the whites who organized it were in earnest. If equality of the races had been possible in Louisiana at the time, the men who supported the unification movement would have been able to carry it out, for they represented the highest social element in the population and included the men of greatest wealth, of highest standing and, strange to say, of the most extreme and radical views in their opposition to Republicanism and their devotion to the cause of the South in the Civil War. the battalion of free men of color was recognized as an important element in the local militia.

This battalion did good service at the battle of New Orleans, and when the Civil War came on the free men of color were among the first to offer their services to the Confederate Government. Hence there had grown up in New Orleans a colored aris-tocracy, men of wealth and education, many of whom had been educated in Paris,

to whom social recognition was a matter of far more importance than the ballot. It was these men who were the political leaders of the negroes and it was to them

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PHILBIN HAS OPENED THE WAY

steamers, sleeping cars, &c.; that negroes be represented in the directorates of banks,

schools, hospitals, asylums and other in-stitutions; that all foundries, factories and other industrial establishments, em-

ploying mechanics or workmen make no

It was finally declared that all offices of trust in the State and city should be equally divided between the whites and negroes.

Much was expected from the mass meeting held on the evening of July 15, 1873, at Exposition Hall, the largest public hall in New Orleans. It was crowded with people, some 8,000 or more being present, of whom three-fourths were white.

The audience evidently believed in the

The audience evidently believed in the principles of unification, or equality, for it applauded all references to that equality.

The speakers were, for the whites, Col. I. D. Hill, a Democratic member of the Legislature, and I. N. Marks, President of the Fireman's Association; for the

of the Fireman's Association; for the negroes, Senator S. S. Allain, J. Henri Burch and Col. James Lewis. The ad-

dresses were on the same lines as the appeal of the Committee of 100. Col. Lewis read on behalf of the leading negroes of

There were a few dissenting voices and one of the audience interrupted Mr. Marks to ask whether he would send his children

Cause of the South in the Civil War.

But when it came to putting into practical and every-day operation the doctrines

Philbin's Hands Tied by the Short Time He Had to Set His Office to Rights, but He Did Much That Will Strengthen the Position of His Successor.

ATTORNEY MADE EASIER.

tember, 1874, who were then among the most advanced of White Leaguers; several hundred of the merchants, business men and property holders of New Orleans The election of Justice Jerome to succeed Eugene A. Philbin as District Attorney was welcomed last week by those in the Orleans.

The address, as published in The Sun, recites that the troubles which overwhelmed Louisiana were due to the "unnatural division among the natural guardians—the children of her soil and of her adoption." To reunite "our people" and "by our people we mean men of whatever race or color or religion are citizens of Louisiana," it was argued that the Unification party should work earnestly, and energetically to give the negro all the rights and privileges, the opening of all public places equally to the races—hotels, barrooms, restaurants, theatres, parks and public places; of all railroads, steamboats, steamers, sleeping cars, &c.; that negroes Criminal Courts Fuilding-their number is few-who feared that the campaign against police corruption would be brought to an end by Tammany occupation of the office. Among the many Tammany lawyers who frequent the building the opinion has been often expressed that Mr. Philbin has accomplished but little To these men it has been pointed out in some instances that it has taken Mr. Philbin almost as long as it had been predicted it would to overcome the inertia of apathy and sympathy concerning protected vice which characterized the prosecution's machinery when

nsurance companies and similar corporations: that no distinction be observed as between whites and negroes in the public The conviction of Bissert was unexpected and first aroused corruption's ranks to the realization that the inertia was being overcome. They had become convinced that there was no danger likely to result from distinction between the two races; that the planters in the country islands should cut up their plantations into smaller farms prosecution on such a charge of bribery as that preferred against Bissert by Lena and sell them to their negro laborers; and "we pledge our honor and good faith to exercise our moral influence, both through personal advice and personal example, to bring about the rapid removal of the prejudice heretofore existing against the colored citizens of Louisiana in order Schmidt because it was only a few weeks before that the District Attorney had been obliged to drop as too weak a similar charge made against a wardman in the precinct under command of Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh street station. After that they may enjoy hereafter all the rights belonging to citizens of the United States." It was finally declared that all offices of the conviction of Bissert Mr. Philbin said that he had not been at all confident of convicting but had decided to take what the Tammany men of the office called "a chand." After his success in this instance every possible obstructionist measure known to the corruptionists was used.

The scheme of the prosecution of the police was devised by Assistant District Attorney Gans, who signalized his appointment by the preparation of a brief concerning the duty of the police and what punishments the law had in store for neglect to do it. After that all of the more involved and obscure legal issues were intrusted to Mr. Gans to make plain and he has gained a reputation for knowledge of the law which is conceded now by the who scoffed at him when he began his work. He has learned some things in regard to the criminal law which were absolutely new to him, and to-day he is considered the best versed of any of the staff in the peculiar branch in which he has been working for ten months. He will be retained by Justice Jerome, as will the other young men appointed by Mr. Philbin, whose characters and ability have created in the office an atmosphere re-freshingly different to that which pre-

vailed in the past.

Nearly all of Mr. Philbin's appointments were of young men: those who make up the remainder of his staff are Tammany holdovers from Col. Gardiner's regime. some of whom are not as energetic and forceful as Mr. Philbin would like. He felt, however, that under the circum-stances of his appointment he ought not to throw out those men who might be held to throw out those men who might be held to their work by rigid supervision. This course he followed and it was not long after his appointment that one of the best known members of his staff was caught asleep in court while the trial of a case was in progress and the defendant's lawyer was examining a witness. This man's was examining a witness. This man's resignation was requested by Mr. Philibin, who finally relented because of the pleading of the culprit, but the incident has acted as a warting to the rest of the staff. Such was one of the conditions with which Mr. Philbin had to contend. Had he followed his own desires, unmindful of the hard-ships which would accrue to but fairly efficient men suddenly thrown out of their

up a rooster which he inspected frequently with an expression of great jubilation on his face, which found no reflection in the visages of the Tammany lawyers whose business brought them into the room. Fuller accompanied Justice Jerome on many of his most exciting sallies against wice and crime.

AS TO CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

HIERARCHY FEARS THAT IT MAY GET INTO POLITICS. JEROME'S FUTURE AS DISTRICT

wice and crime.
While it is true that Mr. Philbin will have done much to clear the way for Justice Jerome and will leave his office in far different working condition from what it was when he took charge, no one expects that Jerome will have plain sailing. Every obstacle that the Tammany lawyers can put in his way will be used. Only, they fear from his utterances during the cam-paign, that if these obstructions consist of Grand Jury manipulation or any devious of Grand Jury manipulation or any devious procedure depending for its success upon the lack of publicity the Justice will raise such a rumous about it that the attention of the public will be directed to the obstruction and public opinion will do what the Justice has already counted so well upon it to do. These Tammany lawyers fear that no false ideas of the dignity of a prosecuting officer at the head of the criminal machinery of New York county will prevent Jerome from taking the public into his confidence.

LONG CHASE BY A PLAYWRIGHT.

A Swede Who Has Twice Crossed the Ocean in Trying to Catch His Manager. One of the passengers on a transatlantic steamer that sailed from this port last spring was a grave young Swede, who spoke to few of his fellow-travellers and was

seemingly absorbed in his own thoughts. He was seated at a table occupied chiefly by a company of well-known New Yorkers on their way to Europe. Among them were Charles Frohman and Paul Potter. The young man was just as much occupied in his thoughts at the table as elsewhere and for several days he paid no attention to the members of the party and made no attempt to know them.

After the steamer had been two days out, Paul Potter, the dramatist, was standing on the deck watching a game of shuffleboard. When it was concluded, the stranger, who was a few feet from him. advanced and asked if he would not like o play a game with him. Mr. Potter assented and for half an hour they were absorbed in the game.

When they finished and the young man started to walk along the deck with Mr. Potter he seemed anxious to make some kind of confidence to him. He was visibly embarrassed, but after a while his story

It should be explained that he was a man of title and apparently of wealth sufficient for his needs. He started his story slowly, but all the details came after awhile.

"I have written a play," he said, "and have translated it into English. When I read it to the manager of the theatre in Stockholm he told me that he thought that it was a great play; too great, indeed, to be done at his theatre or in any country so small as Sweden or any city so small a Stockholm. He said that so great a play as mine was a world play and should be acted in a metropolis and produced by a world manager. He told me to make a world manager. He told me to make a translation of the play into English and take it to Charles Frohman in London.

"I went to London and tried in vain to see Mr. Frohman. I was at his hotel and at his office. I sent up my card but, of course, the name of the Count X suggested course, the name of the Count X suggested nothing to Mr. Frohman. Then he left London and I knew that if I wanted to see him, it would be necessary for me to come to New York.

"I had been for two months trying to see the manager and I thought I might as well make the effort complete by complete and any order.

as well make the effort complete by coming here and putting in two months more. I thought that I would have less trouble in getting access to him in New York where he was not likely to be so much occupied as he was in London. So I followed him over in the next ship.

"When I got to New York I began calling again on Mr. Frohman. I went to his office and to his hotel. But he was not to be seen.

not to be seen.

I made the acquaintance of persons who knew him; but that did not seem to

Opposition May Develop to Defeat the Scheme of Bishop McFaul-Objects of the Organizations and Societies That Have Contributed to Its Suppor The scheme of Bishop McFaul of Trenton

for a federation of the Roman Catholic societies of the United States is again being pushed to the front. The present eritation is preliminary to the general vention in aid of the movement, which will be held at Cincinnati on Dec. 10.

There, it is expected, the fate of the scheme will be decided for good and all That it will meet with opposition from those high in authority in the Church there can be no doubt, but whether this opposi tion will be active or whether it will merely take the form of silent disapproval wil depend largely on the show of strength made at the convention.

The preliminary organization of the federation was accomplished at Long Branch last August, when the representatives of religious and benevolent societies got together and adopted a constitution and elected officers. The objects of the federation are:

"The cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity and Catholic societies of the United States: the fostering of Catholic interests and the works of religion, piety, education and charity; the study of conditions in our social life; the dissemination of the truth, and the encouragement of the spread of Catholic literature and the circulation of the Catholic press

Within a month of the adjournment of convention this call was issued by the federation:

federation:
To the Officers and Members at all Catholic Societies in the United States, Brothers:
GREETING: On Aug 28 and 29, 1901, at Long Branch, N. J. the movement in the interest of the Federation of Catholic Societies was completed, a constitution adopted and officers regularly elected. This meeting was thoroughly representative, and comprised, along with the Right Rev James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, many of the leading Catholic clergymen of the country, as well as many of the prominent laity from several States.

It was unanimously agreed that a general as well as many of the prominent laity from several States

It was unanimously agreed that a general call be issued, signed by the national officers, and sent to every Catholic society in the United States whose address could be secured, inviting them to become members of this federation. An initiation fee of \$5 is to be charged, and every society is to be entitled to two representatives, whether the society is an independent society, or a branch of any national, State or diocesan organization.

Complying with this instruction, notice is hereby given that the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies will be held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1921, and all Catholic societies are cordinally invited to become members and send representatives. Fraternally yours.

ternally yours.

HENRY J. FRIES. President.

JOHN J. O'ROURKE, Secretary. Approved:
Senastian G Messmer,
Bishop of Green Bay, Wis,
James A McFaul,
Bishop of Trenton, N. J.

A few days later this circular letter was sent by the federation to the leading officers of Catholic organizations in all the States: of Catholic organizations in all the States:

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith a copy of the proceedings of the convention recently held at Long Branch, together with a notice of the call of the convention to be held in Cincinnati, Dec 10, 1901, and also credential blanks for your delegates.

The success of the federation seems to be assured, and from nearly every State of the Union words of encouragement have reached headquarters. We confidently hope to have every diocese represented. As you will notice by reading the proceedings of the Long Branch convention, every society, whether a member of a national, State or diocesan union or not, is entitled to two delegates and a membership in the federation upon the payment of \$5 and a membership in the payment of \$5. We believe the best interests of all will be served by your body taking favorable action at your very next meeting, and trust, therefore, to have the pleasure of hearing from

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And what a tendency towards proper self-respect the right kind of clothes has upon the formation of character.

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What we have said applies to boys of all ages, but with special force to those approaching manhood. For the more critical the wearer, the greater his satisfaction with the snap and smartness of our goods.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE BRONX ITALIANS.

Many Institutions of the Fatherland Cherished by Them.

Passengers on a Harlem Railway train were astonished the other day as they passed Williamsbridge to see a stalwart bare-legged Italian in a washtub apparently executing a war dance. Those who noted that the man's legs were stained with a red liquid realized that he was tread ing out wine from grapes. The scene had a domestic touch from the presence of a large Italian woman, probably the wine treader's wife, who stood by, hands on hips, directing the operations of the ani-

mated press. This primitive form of wine press, at least as old as the Hebrew sacred Scriptures, is one of many institutions of the fatherland that the Italians of The Bronx cherish in the home of their adoption. Indeed the Italian colony of The Bronx, a large and flourishing one, tries as nearly as climatic conditions will permit to live in the new home the life of the old. From April to mid November it is an outdoor life, with song and dance in hours of leisure. You may hear of summer evenings from groups of Italians gathered in the open spaces the dramatic stornello, a part song with refrain, sung by musical male voices, while the growler goes merrily round You may see almost at any time in spring or summer the spinners and the knitters in the sun, slowly producing those seemingly interminable coarse laces that the Italian peasants have made doubtless since the days of the ancient Romans. Cakes are made of chestnut meal, domestic macaroni is seen drying in the sun, and a delicious piquant sauce of tomatoes and spices is put up for winter use by all the Italian housewives. Queer Italian cheeses are made from goat's milk, and a hundred and one odd dishes are cooked for the table

The unadulterated flavor of the mother country is preserved in the alien atmos-phere of The Bronx by the direct importation of wives, sometimes through the medium of an international matrimonial agency of somewhat obscure and devious ways. Pietro, an honest and amiable Tuscan of The Bronx, after having vainly announced the amount of his bank account to several ladies of his acquaintance, at length enlisted the services of the matrimonial agency. Undiscouraged by the fact that he first drew a black in the lottery of marriage, he persisted, and finally imported a black-eyed litle Neapolitan, whom after some critical reservers, he test to

first recognized and first carried into practice. Nearly all civilized countries have now adopted this principle. One of the most remarkable of the foreign

FRANCE'S BIG REFORMATORY.

SYSTEM BY WHICH BAD BOYS ARE

MADE GOOD AT METTRAY.

Recent Visitor's Account of an Institu-

tion That Has Served as Model

for Many Others-Its Work for

Young Criminals Insubordinate Sons

of the Well-to-Do Also Aided.

It was in the United States that the prin-

riple of combining reformation and educa-

tion with the punishment inflicted upon

invenile criminals for their offences was

nstitutions in which it is followed is the so-called Agricultural Colony of Mettray in France. Mettray is in a beautiful spot in the Loire country a few miles from Tours and here with ten inmates there began in 1839 the great institution which has since served as model for at least five of its kind in France alone. In the November number of the Humanitarian, A. Black gives an account of it.

"On leaving the station," he says, "a road descending at first and then ascending, flanked by luxuriant meadows, leads a hill, whence a lovely view of rural landscape may be obtained. A little lower down at your feet lies a well-wooded park.

"You enter through the gates and passing along a shady avenue with leafy trees and beds of flowers in full bloom, you reach a large square, in the centre of which is a fountain surrounded by grass plots. Around are from twenty to twenty-five houses, built in the style of chalets, each them inscribed with the name of the donor who has made the largest contribu-

tion to its erection. "At the further end, facing the basin, are the church and schools, the former a plain building with an unpretentious tower, though its walls, overgrown with ivy, present a pleasing appearance. Inside are tablets

a pleasing appearance. Inside are tablets bearing the names of prominent givers.

"Beyond and lying to the back are the extensive farm buildings, stables, dairy, cow sheds, the bakery and pretty little houses with small gardens for the staff. For Mettray is a large farming establishment of from 1,200 to 1,500 acres, where every kind of agricultural produce, including the vine, is cultivated.

